

## Dates of birth and nationalities of the well-known compilers of hadiths

The nationalities of the five compilers of hadiths, that is:

Muhammad bin Ismail **Al-Bukhari**, Muslim bin Hajjah al-Nishapuri (the two compiled together is known as *sahihain* and are considered the best book after the Quran); **Abu Dawood**, Sulayman bin al-Ash'ath bin Ishaq al-Azdi as-Sijistani; Abu 'Isa Muhammad ibn 'Isa as-Sulami ad-Darir al-Bughi **at-Tirmidhi**; Abu 'Abdur-Rahman Ahmad ibn Shu'ayb ibn Ali ibn Sinan **an-Nasa'i**; Abu 'Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yazid **Ibn Majah** al-Rab'i al-Qazwini, are given below:

I am quoting their dates of birth in order for you to compare theirs with the date of death of the Prophet that is the year 11 AH.

Name	Place of birth	Nationality
<b>Al-Bukhari</b> (born in 194 AH or 183 years after the death of the Prophet)	He was born in Bukhara, in Uzbekistan, formerly a region where people used the Iranian language that is Persian language.	He was a Persian.
<b>Muslim</b> (born in 204 AH or 193 years after the death of the Prophet)	He was born in Nishapur (now the Islamic republic of Iran), ancient capital of the province Khurasan, in the north of Iran.	He was a Persian.
<b>Abu Dawood</b> (born in 202 AH or 191 years after the death of the Prophet)	He was born in Sistene, a geographical and historic region in the east of the Islamic republic of Iran. Some scholars say that he was born in Baluchestan which form part of the border between the Islamic republic of Iran and Pakistan.	He was a Persian.
<b>At-Tirmidhi</b> (born in 209 AH or 198 years after the death of the Prophet)	He was born in Tirmidh, in the south of Uzbekistan, on the border of Afghanistan. Some says that it was in Mecca.	He was a Persian.
<b>An-Nasa'i</b> (born in 215 AH or 204 years after the death of the Prophet)	He was born in Nasa, today Turkmenistan (a part of Khurasan).	He was a Persian.

<b>Ibn Majah</b> (born in 209 AH or 198 years after the death of the Prophet)	He was born in Qazwin, today known as the calligraphic capital of the Islamic republic of Iran.	He was a Persian.
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According to what we have seen, all five compilers were from Persia, that is to say, they were all born in Iran (now the Islamic republic of Iran). You have the duty to verify these information before you make insignificant and stupid comments on Facebook.

Now, we pose the following questions:

1. We have seen that all these five compilers were born in Iran or in the surrounding.
2. We have seen that all five are of Iranian origin that is there were Persians.
3. By this information, were all of them not among **SHI'AHS** and they adopted the principles of *shi'ahs*, being given that the country of origin was Iran?
4. Or were they *Sunnites* in the same way as these chaps call themselves *Sunnites* or *orthodox Sunnites hanafis*, to differentiate themselves with the *shi'ahs*?
5. For what reasons have they accepted *Shi'ahs* narrators in the hadiths they compiled? Are these not hadiths of *Shi'ahs*? Are there in the *sahih* hadiths, *Shi'ahs* narrators?
6. If we say that they were *Shi'ahs*, then I think that the hadiths they compiled are hadiths of *Shi'ahs*, isn't it?
7. Have the books been written in Persian language (Farsi) then later they have been translated into Arabic?
8. Why have those who compiled voluminous books on the names of narrators (*asma-ur-rijal*) nothing to say on this? Is it possible that they collected all these narrators and they entered deep in their private life? We have, for example, the number of volumes they compiled:

Lisan-ul-mizan: 10 volumes;  
Tahzib-ut-tahzib: 7 volumes;  
Al-kamil fi asma-ur-rijal: 10 volumes;  
Siyar a'lam-un-nubala: 4 volumes;  
Al-kamil fi du'afa-ul-rijal : 7 volumes;  
Al-a'lam : 8 volumes;  
Al-isti'ab fi ma'rifat-il-ashab: 7 volumes.

From where did they get all these names?

9. Can anyone answer these questions? Can anyone do me a favor and let me have proofs that these chaps are not *Shi'ahs* but *Sunnites*? The proofs must be verifiable!